

TRANSFIGURED.

These mountain forms of giant girth
Are rooted deep in moveless earth;
But lo! their yawning heights withdrawn,
Are melting in soft seas of dawn.

What golden lights and shadows kiss
Brown ledge and Titan precipice;
Till all the rock-bound, sullen space
Glow like a visionary face.

Thus frowning truths whose roots are furled
Round bases of some granite world.
May lift their mellowed light afar,
Transfigured by Love's morning star.

—Paul H. Hayne.

BAVARIA'S WOMAN-HATING MONARCH

Why a Royal Engagement Was Broken
Off—A Tempestuous Dispute.

I know of no man who more sorely needs a wife than King Louis II, of Bavaria, although it be only a morganatic one. The evils of bachelorhood were never more obvious than in his case. There is both a ludicrous and a romantic side to his career, and story upon story could be told. He is now close upon 40 years of age, and has long been known as a woman-hater. The announcement of his intention to morganatically marry the widow of a rich manufacturer of Nuremberg, is a genuine surprise, and can be accounted for only by his financial embarrassments. Some fifteen years ago he was about to marry a distant cousin, the daughter of Duke Maximilian and sister of the empress of Austria.

At a late day the engagement was suddenly broken off, and this is how it came about: At the age of 25 he was counted the handsomest man in Europe. It is even said that many an American girl has sighed and said: "One kiss from the king of Bavaria and then die!" His fiancée was the envy of the royal world. One afternoon his majesty called at her home and was obliged to await her pleasure for some time. At last he heard her voice in an adjoining room of which the doors stood ajar. She was engaged in a tempestuous dispute with one of her waiting ladies. A moment later and just as his majesty was advancing to meet her through the half-open door, he saw her seize one of her dainty slippers from her foot and strike her attendant full in the face.

He waited no longer. In horror and dismay he fled and never returned. It is not to be wondered at that since that day the very name of a woman has filled him with terror. Add to this circumstance the fact that he is descended from a line of ancestors whose lives have been ruined by women, and it is not surprising that he is a woman-hater. It was Louis I, his grandfather, who came within one of sacrificing his kingdom for Lola Montez.—New York Town Topics.

Electricity for Moving Street Cars.

The use of electricity for moving street cars is about to be introduced on the Brandeburger Gate line, in Berlin. The car is similar in construction to the ordinary street car, and has been built by the Power & Storage company of London, after the model of Mr. Reckenzame, the inventor. The car rests upon four axles, with eight wheels, and is set in motion by a dynamo machine attached beneath the car, and connected by insulated cables with the accumulators.

The stopping and starting of the car is effected in some such manner as on the Chicago cable cars, by connection and disconnection with the cable. The interior of the car is also lighted by electricity. The electric force has this advantage, that, owing to the great power evolved, it can pass the sharpest curves with facility. The company expects to realize through the introduction of this power a yearly saving of more than \$70,000.—Chicago Herald.

Firewater in Western Africa.

Like the American Indians, the blacks of Africa like firewater. The superintendent of Lutheran missions in west Africa writes: "The vilest liquors imaginable are being poured into Africa in shiploads from almost every quarter of the civilized world. On one small vessel, in which myself and wife were the only passengers, there were in the hold over 100,000 gallons of New England rum, which sold on the coast for \$1 a gallon in exchange for palm oil, rubber, camwood and other produce common to the country. I have seen landed from one steamer at a single port 10,000 cases of gin, each containing twelve three-pint bottles."—Exchange.

A Policeman and a Sea-Lion.

A New Yorker, who was a policeman at the time of the burning of Barnum's museum, on the site of the present Herald building, recalls the fact that soon after the fire broke out, he, with several others, rushed into the interior, took the sea-lion—which was simply a large seal—by the fins, and was dragging it out along the pavement, when the animal suddenly tore off about a square foot of his trousers, and put him in such fear of his life that he relinquished his hold, and was content to see his friends escort him around the corner. He declares that the roaring of the sea-lion was something magnificent.—The Argonaut.

Coffee and Alcohol Compared.

A writer in the Journal of Mental Science gives the results of a series of experiments to determine the comparative action of coffee and alcohol. He finds that while alcohol increases the production of heat, it really lowers the bodily temperature by virtue of exaggerated radiation. The caffeine in coffee, however, preserves the heat, and thus, if given in conjunction with alcohol, restrains the tendency of the latter to lower the temperature.—Exchange.

Coffee Down in Guatemala.

A dinner in Guatemala concludes with coffee. It is not the fragrant decoction one might expect in a coffee-producing country, however, but a thick extract, handed round in bottles, from which each person takes a small quantity, diluting with hot water.

Artificial Lithographic Stones.

In a new process introduced at Frankfurt artificial lithographic stones are made by compressing finely powdered cement or carbonate of lime.

HABITS OF PLANTS AND INSECTS.

Some of Their Peculiarities—Taking on New Habits—Curious Cases.

We are accustomed to think of the habits of plants and animals as fixed, the same to-day as they were 100 or 1,000 years ago, and to remain the same for an indefinite future. Such a supposition is incorrect, and can not be held by those familiar with the life histories of plants and animals. It is a common occurrence for animals and plants to take on new habits—a change usually caused by a change in the surroundings. In the case of animals, it is often brought about by new food being presented, on which they obtain more congenial subsistence. The common notion that nature provides for animals the food most congenial to them, finds here a strong refutation. Every farmer's boy has observed that birds and rodents forsake their natural food for more congenial fruit or grain. They may also have noticed the same with insects.

One of the most marked instances of an insect thriving and rapidly multiplying on new food, is that of the potato beetle; confined to the wild solanum of Colorado, the potato beetle increased slowly and was scarcely known, even to entomologists. The insect was found years ago by Dr. Say, who made a journey across the Rocky mountains, and for many years it was considered one of the rarest of our insects. When the cultivated solanum (the potato) reached Colorado, the obscure beetle found more congenial food, and it multiplied amazingly. An instance nearer home is that of the apple maggot, which in many parts of the eastern states attacks the apple in much the same manner as the better known apple worm, codling moth. This insect has long been known as living on the wild thorn apples, but about twenty years ago it suddenly attacked the cultivated apples on a Vermont farm. It spread rapidly, and is now widely distributed. It is probable that the insect had never known the superiority of the cultivated apple as an article of food, until by chance some individual strayed to the orchard. From that time a new habit was taken on.

Another instance is that of the dreaded "buffalo grub," which attacks carpets in the eastern states. In Europe whence this insect was introduced, it was never known to attack carpets. In this case we can not determine just why the insect has taken on its new habit, for carpets are probably no better articles of food than clothes and leather, on which the insect feeds in Europe. There are perhaps peculiar surroundings or parasites which prevent it from attacking carpets in its native home, or when the first individuals reached this country a carpet may have been the first available food presented, and the insect continued on its new diet.

Plants often take on new habits when they are transported to foreign countries, or disturbed by cultivation. The common showy wild touch-me-not, introduced into England, produces only hidden or cleistogamous flowers. An insignificant and harmless plant, which grows in our ditches and ponds, was introduced into England about forty years ago, and at once became a great nuisance. It soon spread so rapidly as completely to obstruct waterways, and expensive methods had to be employed to keep it in check. This plant is the common ditch-moss or Anacharis. Some of our native plants, instead of being exterminated or driven into copses and fence-rows by cultivation, have become aggressive weeds. A notable instance of this kind is the horse-nettle, of the central and southern states. This has become a serious pest. The slender-leaved Helianthus of the southwestern states is now following Texan cattle northeastward, and has become established in some of the northern states. It is not certainly known that the Canada thistle was introduced into this country from Europe. It appears to be wild in northern states Canada, and it may have taken on a vagrant habit when disturbed by cultivation.—L. H. Bailey in Country Gentleman.

To Live a Hundred Years.

In order to live 100 years, it has been announced that you must breathe all the out-of-door air possible, and breathe it deeply, and that you must take your sleep as nature indicates, eight or nine hours in the early part of the dark, which will allow you to be up and fully refreshed at sunrise. In addition to these important items of sleep and breath, it is further declared that you must not permit yourself to get angry or to fret or worry; but that, if you do, you must at once take a bath and some immediate slumber; that you must eat more vegetables and grains and fruits than meats, and dismiss wines and spirits, coffee and tea; that you must bathe often, wear loose clothing, and keep warm; and that you must control your appetites and passions, cultivate cheerful serenity, and be governed by the advice of your physician.—Harper's Bazar.

Desks of English Fashion Editors.

The desks of the English fashion editors must look like museums. The London shopkeepers send out samples innumerable, and great books of patterns for dress materials, piles of scented soap, tins of prepared food and flasks of perfume are sent to these ladies in immense quantities. What they do with all the things is a mystery. Perhaps the editor who answers the requests for advice gives them good counsel, and keeps them from being buried under the accumulation of riches.—Boston Transcript.

At the Expense of the Heart.

The growing fashion of using the monosyllabic ejaculation of "Thank!" in the place of the good, hearty, old-fashioned "I thank you," is economizing with the mouth at the expense of the heart. There is no more heart in the simple expression "Thank!" than there is comeliness in a horse with its mane and tail cut off.—Chicago Journal.

Victory over things is the office of man. Of course until it is accomplished it is the war and insult of things over him.—Emerson.

The Story of John Thompson.

When the Declaration of Independence which Mr. Jefferson had drawn up was submitted to the other members of the congressional committee appointed to prepare it, so many changes were proposed that the young author grew restless. Benjamin Franklin, who sat near him, consoled him with the story of John Thompson. He had always, he remarked, been careful to avoid drawing papers to be submitted to a public body, and he had been confirmed in that resolution by a certain incident: "When I was a journeyman printer," he went on to say, "one of my companions, an apprentice to a hatter, having served out his time, was about to open a shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome signboard with an appropriate inscription for animals the food most congenial to them, finds here a strong refutation. Every farmer's boy has observed that birds and rodents forsake their natural food for more congenial fruit or grain. They may also have noticed the same with insects.

But he thought he would submit the inscription to his friends for amendments. The first he showed it to thought the word 'hatter' mere tautology, because followed by the words 'makes hats'; the word was struck out. The second objected to the word 'makes.' The buyer, he said, would not care who made the hats if they were good and suited him. That, too, was struck out. The third thought 'for ready money' useless since nobody in the town sold for credit. They were given up accordingly. The inscription now stood, 'John Thompson sells hats.' 'Sells hats!' said the next friend, 'why, nobody will expect you to give them away.' Sells was abandoned, and hats went with it as unnecessary, since there was a hat painted on the board. So that the inscription was at last reduced to 'John Thompson,' with the figure of a hat." Whether Jefferson was consoled by the story we are not informed, but it certainly did not cure him of the practice of drawing up long papers to be submitted to public bodies.—Ben: Perley Poore.

A Great Nascent American Empire.

I was talking to Mr. Joseph Nimmo, who has been on the commission upon the line of the Northern Pacific railroad to look at the resources of the country there. He told me that there would be a huge empire in the west, reaching from western Dakota to the Rocky mountains, and covering Wyoming territory and a part of Montana. He says that agriculture out there will be under entirely novel conditions. There is plenty of water to put on the soil by irrigating organization, and this water will be more reliable than the rains in the east, because it will never disappear, and can be thoroughly regulated, but it can not be provided by the individual farmer, and must be let to him with water rates. Capital will find its highest and best form of investment there, but the nature of the agriculture will be different from the individualism of the east. At the present time that country is full of cattle in the midst of winter, who are keeping themselves warm by filling their bellies. The country on the Northern Pacific is rather milder in climate than the high knoblands on the Union Pacific railroad. Its elevation is lower, as can be proved by steamers going as far up as Fort Benton, on the Missouri river. Mr. Nimmo thinks that this interior of the United States, brought to perfection by engineering skill and applied capital, will support enormous multitudes of men and make populous states. He has obtained all the data to make a report upon the subject.—"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Busy Place, or Otherwise.

But trifling itself, asking neither money nor any other service, may easily destroy its object by over-devotion. Few men have the courage that was formerly attributed to Mr. George Bancroft, who, it was said, gave daily orders to a servant to admit no visitors until 12 o'clock; it being his further custom, when the clock struck two, to go out for a walk. It is necessary for men and women to decide whether the world is to be for them a busy place or otherwise; and if they once decide to have it a busy one, it will probably grow busier and busier for them up to the end of their days.

In your youth, time seems elastic and endless; and we have, as the Indian said, all the time there is. In growing older, we have, as Emerson says in his Terminus, to make our choice "twixt this and that." It would be very pleasant, could we plan out a series of successive lives for successive worlds, to devote every other world to our friends and the public, keeping each alternate world for our work. But meanwhile it is a perpetual problem how to divide our time between these objects in this world, and how to give each the lion's share.—"T. W. H." in Harper's Bazar.

How the French Utilize Snails.

It is but poor philosophy to despise snails because they are eaten on the other side of the channel. Snails that feed on vines are considered best for cooking. Put some water into a saucepan, and when it begins to boil throw in the snails, and let them boil a quarter of an hour; then take them out of their shells; wash them several times, taking great pains to cleanse them thoroughly; place them again in clean water and re-boil them for a quarter of an hour. Then take them out, rinse them, dry them and place them with a little butter in a frying pan and fry them gently for a few minutes, sufficiently to brown them; serve them with some piquante sauce.—London Telegraph.

A "Leviathan of Languages."

At Bologna in Italy it is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Cardinal Mezzofanti, who was probably the most learned linguist that ever lived, he having the mastery of 135 languages and of fifty-four dialects. The cardinal was in his own person a refutation of the saying of Dr. Johnson, that "a man who spoke several languages never said anything worth hearing in any." He astonished Byron in his English, who called him a "leviathan of languages, the Briareus of parts of speech, a walking polyglot, a universal interpreter."—San Francisco Chronicle.



Absolutely Pure.

THIS POWDER NEVER VARIES. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

HARPIN RIGGS,

Dealer In

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.

Having bought the right for Orangeburg County in the Celebrated Nun & Epps Patent Non Washer Axle Nut, I am prepared to put them on axles at \$1 per set. The use of this Nut does away with leather washers altogether.

Vehicles of every description repaired and repainted on the shortest notice. All kinds of Blacksmith Work and Horseshoeing done promptly.

My Planing and Moulding Machine is still in operation and I am prepared to furnish Moulding or Plain Lumber on the most Liberal Cash Terms.

My Grist Mill runs every Saturday.

READ THE ABOVE CAREFULLY

South Carolina Railway. Commencing on Jan. 3d, 1886, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice:

GREENVILLE EXPRESS	
Going West, Daily Through Train.	
Depart Charleston	7.20 a m
Depart Branchville	8.51 a m
Depart Orangeburg	9.14 a m
Depart Kingville	10.05 a m
Due at Columbia	10.40 a m
Going East, Daily Through Train.	
Depart Columbia	5.27 p m
Depart Kingville	6.07 p m
Depart St. Matthews	6.30 p m
Depart Orangeburg	6.55 p m
Depart Branchville	7.30 p m
Due at Charleston	9.05 p m
ACCOMMODATION LOCAL TRAIN.	
Going West, Daily.	
Depart Charleston	5.10 p m
Depart Branchville	7.30 p m
Depart Orangeburg	8.04 p m
Depart St. Matthews	8.40 p m
Depart Kingville	9.09 p m
Due at Columbia	10.00 p m
Going East, Daily.	
Depart Columbia	7.45 a m
Depart Kingville	8.35 a m
Depart St. Matthews	9.05 a m
Depart Orangeburg	9.43 a m
Depart Branchville	10.20 a m
Due at Charleston	12.32 p m

West, Daily, Except Sunday.
Depart Kingville.....10.15 a m 6.12 p m
Due at Camden.....12.47 p m 7.42 p m

East, Daily, Except Sunday.
Depart Camden.....7.00 a m 3.15 p m
Due at Kingsville.....8.30 a m 5.47 p m

AUGUSTA DIVISION.

West, Daily.
Depart Branchville.....2.35 a m 8.50 a m 7.35 p m
Depart Blackville.....4.18 a m 9.47 a m 8.33 p m

Due at Augusta.....7.30 a m 11.40 a m 10.30 p m

East, Daily.
Depart Augusta.....7.20 a m 4.45 p m 10.35 p m
Depart Blackville.....9.12 a m 6.34 p m 1.41 a m

Due at Branchville.....10.12 a m 7.32 p m 3.15 a m

RAINWELL R. R.
West, Daily except Sunday.
Depart Blackville.....9.55 a m 8.40 p m
Due at Barnwell.....10.40 a m 9.10 p m

East.
Depart Barnwell.....8.24 a m 5.15 p m
Due at Blackville.....8.49 a m 6.00 p m

WAY EIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays. Stops at all stations.
Depart Branchville.....6.20 a m
Due at Columbia.....9.25 a m

Depart Columbia.....5.05 p m
Due at Branchville.....9.25 p m

Passengers to and from stations on Camden Branch change cars at Kingville.

Passengers to or from stations on Augusta Division change cars at Branchville, also at Blackville for Barnwell.

Connections made at Columbia with Columbia and Greenville Railroad by train arriving at Columbia at 10.40 A. M. and departing at 5.27 P. M. Connections made at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, also by these trains to and from all points on both roads. Connection made at Charleston with steamers for New York on Wednesdays and Saturdays; also, with Savannah and Charleston Railroad to all points South.

Connections are made at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad to and from all points West and South. Connections made at Blackville with Barnwell Railroad to and from Barnwell by evening trains.

Through Tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to D. C. ALLEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

JOHN B. PECK, General Manager.
J. G. POSTELL, Agent at Orangeburg.

Notice of Dismissal.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH I will file my final account with the Judge of Probate as Executor of the Will of Ellen Jackson, and ask for a discharge.

D. F. SPIGENER, Executor.
Feb. 18-41.

Big Stock

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes and Hats

TO BE SOLD.

BRUNSON & DIBBLE

have their store packed with the cheapest and best goods you ever saw. Big bargains are being offered in every line.

DRESS GOODS in all styles, (our specialty in this department is Mourning Goods.)

SILKS AND SATINS at the very lowest prices.

LADIES NECKWEAR, LACES, EMBROIDERY AND TRIMMINGS in all the latest novelties.

Our lines of GLOVES AND HOSIERY are full to overflowing. Having the largest assortment ever brought to this city.

Our DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT is complete in every particular.

In CLOTHING we offer you the newest and nobbiest styles made and the best fits, for men and boys.

Be sure to examine our stock of SHOES, which has been bought with an eye to the needs of all. We lead the city with the best lines of

Handsewed and Custom SHOES for Gents, Ladies and Children. The Heiser Handsewed Shoes for gentlemen and the Dixon Custom-made Shoes for Ladies and Children are the best. Don't have any other.

Every pair warranted. Remember the names, "HEISER" and "DIXON."

Mens and Boys HATS AND CAPS in all the newest styles.

Our line of Ladies and Misses CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, JACKETS, &c., are just superb.

In Gents' FURNISHING GOODS we have everything for the comfort of this sex.

BASKETS of all kinds. UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS AND VALISES and a thousand other articles too numerous to begin to mention.

Just give us a call and we will convince you that we are the cheapest house in the State. Goods shown cheerfully.

Brunson & Dibble.
JOHN C. PIKE,

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY

AND
Heavy Groceries.

ALSO
Willow Ware,

Glass Ware,
Crockery, &c,

Call and examine my Goods before purchasing. They are first class and my prices are as low as the lowest.

JOHN C. PIKE.
Estate Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of T. J. P. Walsh, deceased, and those indebted to said Estate will make payment to Edgar & Glaze Attorneys, on or before the 15th day of March, A. D. 1886, or to

ONAN B. RILEY, Administrator.
Feb. 18-41

Notice of Dismissal.
ON THE 27TH DAY OF MARCH next we will file our final account with the Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County and ask for a discharge as Executors of the Will of Francis C. Carr, deceased.

L. H. SHULER,
A. J. RUBLE,
Executors,
March 4-41

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A Healthy Growth.

THE SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is marvellous in the annals of life insurance enterprise. Its name has become a tower of strength, and has been well earned by the untiring devotion of President Harper and his associates. Its astonishing prosperity has provoked attacks which are best repelled by a frank and full exhibit of its greatly increasing line of business. Up to July 1, 1885, this shows a gain of no less than \$13,214,580 over that of the corresponding period last year. In June alone its monthly receipts exceeded \$250,000, of which over \$60,000 went into the Reserve Fund—that triple buttress upon which the association justly prides itself. This reserve now amounts to \$425,000, and is employed for three purposes only—to pay death claims, if any should occur in excess of the American Experience Mortality Tables; to make good any possible deficiency in the Death Fund Account, and to be apportioned among those who have been members of the Association fifteen years, etc. As the first and second contingencies named are not likely to arise, the third object is the one upon which the fund is practically expended. It is full of other good points, among which may be mentioned the economical salary list—less than \$50,000 for carrying on the whole work of the vast institution—and payments to widows and orphans at the rate of over \$2,000 cash each day.—From the old and conservative New York Daily Journal of Commerce, July 10, 1885.

With the Annual Report of the above Company is attached a large number of Death claims paid from February 1882 to February 1st 1886, representing all parts of the Union, amounting to \$1,685,200.00 from this list we take claims in South Carolina which have been paid:

Valentine R. Jordan, West Wateree, \$7,000.
Jno. S. Small, Grahams, \$1,250.
Henry L. Krause, Port Royal, \$1,250.
J. E. Todd, Due West, \$2,500.
Wm. H. Willden, Jacksonboro', \$5,000.
E. Parker, Abbeville, \$5,000.
A. S. Barnes, Walterboro', \$2,500.
Em'l Nehemiah, Beaufort, \$1,500.
J. S. ALBERGOTTI, Agent.
Feb. 25-6ms.

Master's Sale.
State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburg.—In the Court of Common Pleas.

Harriet E. Neal, Plaintiff, against Frances I. Ott, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county and State, in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at Orangeburg Court House, on the first Monday in April next, during the legal hours of sale, all that certain TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate, lying and being in Caw Caw Township, in said County and State, containing six hundred and thirty-two (632) acres, more or less, and bounded by lands now or formerly of Milledge Herlong, Wesley Houser, Ann Collins, Estate of Nathan Culicrease and others. The tract will be sold in parcels, and plat exhibited on day of sale.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years in equal annual instalments, the credit portion to be secured by a Bond of the purchaser or purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale, payable annually, and a Mortgage of the premises sold, purchaser to pay Master for papers and recording; and in case the purchaser or purchasers shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the premises will be re-sold on the next or some convenient day, on the same terms, at the risk of the former purchaser or purchasers.

ANDREW C. DIBBLE, Master.
Master's Office, Orangeburg C. H., S. C.
March 11, 1886.

Proclamation.
Whereas, the City Council of the City of Orangeburg have been requested by resident citizens to accept control of the Old Grave Yard on Broughton Street, in the City of Orangeburg, in order to prevent and prohibit further interment therein. And whereas, the said City Council have accepted that trust.

Now, therefore, I, J. S. Albergotti, Mayor of the City of Orangeburg, State of South Carolina, in order that the wishes of the citizens be respected and that no further interment be made only in special cases, hereby give notice that all applications for interment shall be filed with the Clerk of Council and referred by him to the Mayor of said City.

In testimony thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City Council to be affixed at Orangeburg, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1886, and in the 110th year of American Independence.

By the Mayor, J. S. ALBERGOTTI,
C. D. KORTJON, Clerk of City Council

Sale Under Mortgage.
Under and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed and delivered to the undersigned by D. P. Livingston on the eighteenth day of January A. D. 1884, I will sell at Orangeburg, Court House to the highest bidder for cash, on the 1st Monday in April, 1886, the following described property to wit:

All that PIECE, PARCEL OR TRACT OF LAND situate, lying and being in Hebron Township, in the County of Orangeburg and State aforesaid, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less, and bounded on the north by lands of Frances Livingston, on the east by lands of M. E. Jeffcoat, south by lands of T. N. Wolfe and west by lands of H. J. Livingston, being a part of a tract formerly belonging to Daniel Livingston.

Terms of sale Cash. Purchaser to pay for titles. PAUL S. FELDER, Mortgagee.
March 4-31

Notice.

LIST OF DELINQUENT LANDS for City Taxes:

Estate of F. D.